

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask our correspondents to forward by the Express Messengers, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently fails to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

## The Traitor Ousted.

It will be seen by the dispatches from Washington that Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, has been expelled from the Senate of the United States by a vote of 82 to 14. This is as it should be. It is the highest duty that the Senate owes to itself to purify itself of traitors—and Jesse D. Bright is one of them.

The doughy traitor says he will appeal to the people of Indiana for their decision. He would leave the question of right or wrong in the case to them.

That is just the place to leave it. The people of Indiana will still more effectively do what the Senate has in a measure done. The Senate has expelled him, and this people of his own State will "bury him out of sight."

Well do the Democracy of Indiana remember with what fawning bitterness he opposed the anti-slavery cause, and how he organized a faction for the purpose of keeping Douglas, the great champion of Democracy throughout the world, from receiving the electoral vote of that State. They will remember, too, the case of the gallant sons of Indiana were bearing their breasts upon the battlefield, Bright was recommending "improved firearms" to "His Excellency Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy."

And during last summer and autumn, when the Senate was not in session, instead of going before his constituents to speak in behalf of his bleeding country, and arouse them to the support of the government, he was dogging about the hills in Trimble county, Ky. Self conscious of his own abasement, he could not stand the fire of the eyes of his loyal, honest constituency.

Slipping away from his Indiana home in the midst of the most important events transpiring in the history of his State, he goes to Washington as the "Senator of Indiana," fresh from the hills of Kentucky, where, if he did not plot treason or aid and abet it, he gave no comfort to his own State in its honest endeavors to suppress the rebellion. He talks about submitting the right or wrong of the action of the Senate to the people of Indiana. He had better submit to the people of the Union, who have expelled him from the councils of the nation as a traitor, shall ever be permitted to make his home again among them.

This boast from one who has betrayed first his party, and afterwards his country, is quite as harmless as a fangless adder gnawing at a file.

The Richmond Dispatch sneers at the suggestion that there is any Union party in the South. How does the editor know anything about it? Pent up in Richmond, surrounded by the military, he is as ignorant as a donkey of South or North. Eaten up by a mullah ambition, and blind with party hate, he couldn't see the truth about his own section of the Union if it were before his eyes.

We can tell him that there are thousands in the South who, at least, wish him and his armies in that hot country put down in geography. He will not believe—not he—and when the people of the South hang him and his associates, he will still swear that there are no friends of the Union in the South. We are familiar with this Scotch blindness on one side, and amusing credulity on the other. They still believe religiously that Kentucky is Scotch, notwithstanding the bad way she has of showing it. They will die in that belief. It is no wonder if the editor of the Dispatch discredits all suggestions of a Union sentiment in the South. He does not wish to believe it. He will die in the faith he delights in, in spite of evidence. One would think that Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware might rise up in terror against the cherished faith. Wherever the South are free from Confederate vengeance, there is a Union party, and the editor of the Dispatch will see it before long, when he does not wish to see it, unless he shuts his eyes and stops his ears.

The reign of terror they have inaugurated in the South will not last much longer, and the editor of the Dispatch even now imitates his old father, who came in great wrath, for he knew his time was short.

In a letter to a Scotch paper in Virginia, from Marshall's command, the writer claims that they did great exploits in defeating the Lincolnites who attacked them; but adds, that Marshall fell back four miles. The writer further notifies his readers that the enemy will not admit his defeat. Another writer thinks Marshall would have done exploits, but he was attacked too soon—before he got to his strong position. No doubt Marshall would have done well, if he hadn't done otherwise. We suggest to Humphrey to get himself captured, and sent to Fort Warren, where he can have his leisure and good cheer; it would be far better than running through the hills with a "field after him; and it is time for him to change sides anyhow. It's a constitutional necessity.

The Newbern (N. C.) Progress says when people have been greatly excited and puzzled about the Burnside expedition. They began to inquire what had become of it. A way said it had gone to "Davy Jones' locker," when an excited patriot shouted, "My gracious! cries Jeff. Davis to have defended that plant!"

General Smith made an exploration through Calvey county some week or two ago. The Seceshers all fled from their homes. "The wicked see when a man pursues."

The Confederates say the telegraphic dispatches have sent a threatening commission to Washington, that Corcoran, and other officers now in their hands, will be hung if Halleck hangs bridge burners, who are not in the rebel army, but destroy them for the benefit of rebels. This is as cool a piece of impudence, and disgraceful resolution to commit murder as any, as could be expected. If an army for its safety burns a bridge or destroys a railroad, the laws of war justify them; but the necessity must be patent. Those in or out of the army, who are guilty of reckless and indiscriminate destruction of public or private property, are as liable to punishment as in a time of the most profound peace. The very existence of society depends upon it. No property is secure without it. It was to prevent such intolerable and savage outrages that Halleck issued his order. Misconduct has been excused with supine indifference. We can all remember when the Hannibal railroad bridge was destroyed and innocent women and children precipitated into the gorge in the dead hour of night, by the act of fends sowing for the rebels. What did the perpetrators of that act deserve for such a butchery crime? Is not hanging too good for them? And yet how the merciful rebels interpose and say: "No matter if women and children were murdered; they were murdered by our orders, and the criminals, cowardly midnight assassins, must be spared or gallant gentlemen, taken in open battle, shall be hung!" As we have said, to justify the destruction of a bridge there must be a legitimate military necessity, and this Gen. Halleck's letter recognizes; but he expressly repudiates any intention to execute those who are guilty of such wanton destruction as has disgraced the rebel cause in Missouri.

This very astounding demand comes, too, at a most remarkable time. We have full and unequivocal evidence of a more sweeping order from the administration of Jeff. Davis. Among the papers taken at the battle of Mill Springs, was the following order from the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va.  
Nov. 25th, 1861.

Col. W. B. Wood—Sir: Your report of the 20th inst. is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the traitors of East Tennessee.

1st. All such as can be identified as having been engaged in bridge burning are to be tried summarily by court-martial, and if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridge.

2d. All such as have not been so engaged, are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tusculoo, Ala. there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Government for prisoners of war.

Whenever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for, and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency. Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the Government.

Your obedient servant,  
J. P. BENJAMIN,  
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Judge Patterson, Col. Pickens, and other singletons of the same class, must be sent at once to Tusculoo to jail, as prisoners of war.

Here there is no exception. No admission of the plea of military necessity which justifies the United States armies to cut off the most efficient means the rebels have of receiving supplies and reinforcements in Kentucky. And, by a refinement of atrocity that savors of a barbarous age, the destroyers of the bridge are to be left hanging.

This, it is to be observed, is not the act of a subordinate—not the policy of a general officer; but the direct, unequivocal order of the department of war of the Southern Confederacy. It is their policy, as stated over the hand of the officer appointed to express it. Now they come with the effrontery of Lucifer, and coolly threaten that if their own policy, modified to suit the laws of war and humanity, is adopted by the Union Generals, they will murder some four or five unfortunate officers who have fallen into their hands. It is barbarous, savage, butchery cowardice. Its only object is to intimidate the government, or, failing in that, to introduce wholesale murder as their only system of warfare. It can spring only from the courage of the brave, and is utterly destitute of the faintest semblance of manliness.

They have succeeded in getting into their hands four or five gallant officers, and upon every turn they threaten to hang them. They put them in loathsome jails, and continually keep the hangman's noose over their heads. The same steamer that conveys the intelligence of the glorious victory of Mill Springs, will probably carry the news of the threat to murder prisoners of war by the Confederates, and the world can judge of the two contending parties from that circumstance.

It is on a par with their other acts. While one side is laboring to establish the rights of neutrals on the seas, the other is preying on commerce by the means of privateers; while one is building bridges, the other is burning them; while one is endeavoring to mitigate the sufferings of prisoners of war, and to effect an exchange, the other is threatening to murder them, on a plea, too, which they, by their most solemn act, have declared to be the policy adopted by their own government. The respect which the magnitude of their undertaking commanded, notwithstanding its wickedness, will be lost in contempt of an administration which, incapable of winning victories, responds to the victory at Mill Springs: "We will hang Corcoran." No doubt if they had expected that battle, they would have notified Thomas that if he whipped Crittenden they would hang Corcoran. This new demand, if the telegraphic reports are correct, which we hope are not, is more disgraceful than any act they have yet perpetrated.

The Secesh papers are suggesting the blocking up of the channels about Albatraz and Pamlico Sounds, to prevent Federal vessels navigating them. They had better beware. Their friends in Europe are greatly exercised about blocking up the channels of navigation.

Whatever course our Government adopts in relation to the recent demands of the rebel Government, will be dictated by a strict regard for the cause of humanity. There have been several men hung in Tennessee for bridge burning already, and not one man by the United States. Whatever policy is adopted, must include a guarantee for the suffering people of East Tennessee against the continuance of such acts. The wholesale bridge burning adopted by Price, endangering the lives of passengers by rail, must be stopped, either by Halleck's hanging the perpetrators of it, or by a change in the course of the rebels. The cause of humanity demands it.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Wednesday, suggests the name of Ex-Governor Wright to supply the place of Bright, of Indiana, in the United States Senate. Mr. Wright is an able, loyal man, whose ability and patriotism are alike an honor to his State. His high character and known conservative opinions will have great weight in the councils of the nation, and the appointment will be approved by the Union sentiment of the whole country. We sincerely trust that the Commercial's suggestion will be adopted, as in all probability it will.

Amongst other sins charged on this country, Monism is made prominent by an English writer. It is true that the impostor was a native of this country, but his disciples are mostly drawn from Europe—mostly from the British dominions. This country has been the receptacle of a great deal that is valuable from Europe, and we can afford to accept some trash amongst the grain; but it is mean to reproach us with the character of such trash.

We have a letter from Calhoun giving rather more information than we deem it wise to publish. General Crittenden has fallen back from South Carrollton to Calhoun. The troops, of course, preferred to advance, rather than fall back; but we presume, there are good reasons for the movement. The rebels are fortifying Russellville, anticipating a visit from the Federal forces.

We have before us a speech of Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana. He is a decided rebel against the Constitution of the United States and the Government under it. He wishes to make use of the war to change it to suit his views. He belongs to Garret's school. He holds that the Administration is wrong in trying to restore things as they were.

Discussions are now going on as to who killed Zollicoffer. Perhaps it would settle the matter to state that some scattered Secessionists assert that he was not killed at all. As the discussion is useless, we suggest this as a solution.

Ben. Wade, it is said, told the President some time ago that he was within a mile of hell. Look out, Lincoln; nobody knows the road to that place better than Ben. Wade.

A soldier from Columbus wishes the Federal forces a safe journey to h—l. Well, they are on the way to Dixie, and are, most likely, to make the journey safe.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A REBEL ENVOY.—A Southern agent, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to the Southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said ten per cent. and no risk is a better business than one hundred per cent. and extreme risk. Nothing was accomplished. He adds that he has some doubts whether the foreign powers will recognize the Confederacy, and assigns the following reasons: 1st. Both England and France are strongly conservative, and both possess important colonial possessions, and they do not like to encourage revolt; 2d. A prevalent impression that the North and South would soon come together again if separated; 3d. A fear that, in case of recognition, the North would undertake the conquest of the South; 4th. The determination of England to rely hereafter upon her own sources of supply for cotton; and 5th. The determined anti-slavery feeling among the people of both nations. Some, or all these cases united, he says, will long delay the much hoped for foreign intervention.

PREVENTION OF WOOD ROTTING.—To prevent posts and piles from rotting, the following coating has been recommended, which is the more suitable since it is economical, impermeable to water, and nearly as hard as stone. Take 50 parts of rosin, 40 of finely powdered chalk, 300 parts (or less) of fine white sharp sand, four parts of linseed oil, one part of native red oxide of copper, and one part of sulphuric acid. First heat the rosin, chalk, sand and oil, in an iron boiler; then add the oxide, and with care, stir the composition carefully, and apply the coat while it is hot. If it be not liquid enough, add a little more oil. This coating, when it is cold and dry, forms a varnish which is hard as stone.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.—The Hon. Mr. Dixon, a member of Congress from New York, in a letter written for publication, says that the President stated the other day in his presence that there was probably but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McClellan. "The President repudiated, in words of withering rebuke, the charge that he, or Mr. Seward, or General McClellan, were tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battlefield."

It was stated recently that Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was the only Southern Bishop who had given his sanction to the usual circular note sent to all the States, on the ordination of Bishop Stevens. Since then Bishop Harvey Otey, of Tennessee, has acknowledged his recognition of the Union and the undivided condition of the United States Episcopal Church, by forwarding a note of cordial acquiescence, without political or ecclesiastical comment. Bishop Otey is a native of Virginia.

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WHAT HIS CAN DO WITH IT.—Captain Erleson is confident that, with his new battery, launched on Thursday, he can sink the Merrimack in a given number of minutes, and in case he can't sink her in one hour, he can hang at her any number of hours, without any fear of her armament, until he does sink her. As for her battering ram, he has an impression that "two can play at that game," and he has no hesitation in challenging a game of this sort. It is intimated that he will seek occasion to try it before the batteries at Norfolk. That is just the place for such an experiment, or possibly Fort Pulaski, at Savannah. If his floating battery will stand the hammering it would get at either place, he may consider its reputation and his own, as an inventor in this department of science, as established beyond any cavil. If it accomplishes what is expected of it, we shall have a tolerably effective defense to any of the mail-clad vessels in the English or French navy, the terrible character of which is presented to us once a week by that amiable preceptor in national temper and manners—the London Times.

FANATICAL RAVINGS.—An Abolition convention was recently held in Boston. At this meeting Stephen S. Foster, in one of his speeches, said they had something else to do besides giving the negro his freedom. We must put him into the Senate, and admit him into our social circles. We have got to swallow the negro whole, with all the wool on him. When we can do that, then we shall have the millennium, and not till then. If we are not prepared to do this, we had better fight on the Confederate side. He would not support the government in its present position. He had endeavored to dissuade every young man he could from enlisting, telling them that they were going to fight for slavery. Wendell Phillips said he should prefer the complete success of Gen. McClellan, if his present policy was to be continued.

If the remarks above quoted are not sufficient to lead to the arrest of those who utter them, then the doors of Fort Warren should be opened and those incarcerated therein set at liberty.

FRANCE CHOOSING AN EMPEROR FOR MEXICO.—A Vienna letter in the Boresenblatt, of Hamburg, says:

It is positively asserted that the project of eventually putting forward the Archduke Maximilian as a candidate for the throne of Mexico, has been the object of confidential communications from the Cabinet of Paris, or that at least certain inquiries have been made of the Emperor of Austria, as to whether within the last few days this question has been again under consideration, because the French government wants a decisive answer from the court at Vienna before Prince Poniatowski's departure for Mexico on a confidential mission. If we are correctly informed, the Cabinet of Vienna recently instructed Prince de Metternich to reply to the offers of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and in such a manner that, without absolutely rejecting the proposals of France, he should let the French Government clearly understand that the court of Vienna is determined never to accept the overtures concerning Mexico as a point of departure for negotiations relating to a transaction on the subject of Venetia.

THE SITUATION AT COLUMBUS.—The letter which we publish from our correspondent at Columbus, relating to the situation of that post, deserves more than a passing attention. This community has reason to be interested in the position in the whole circle of the war, with more wakeful vigilance and keener concern than that occupied by General Polk on the heights of Columbus. We can afford to indulge a confident expectation that we shall see a more decided approach to New Orleans. We feel sure of our ability in defending the river against any fleet of the enemy attempting the capture of the city by way of the river.

We realize even a less degree of exposure upon any of the land approaches from the sea to the city. Fifty thousand men thrown upon the river would be impracticable, and they would be impracticable, and the fact in regard to the route down the river from Columbus? Should Columbus fall, what is to prevent the enemy from sweeping the river with the immense fleet of gunboats and floating batteries which he has been so long preparing at St. Louis and Cairo, and with a hundred thousand men under Halleck, to attack us on the sea would be a more serious matter. Who can answer? Do effectual defenses answer? Do preparations for defense in rapid progress answer? Where are the defenses? Who is engaged in the preparation? These questions admit of no satisfactory answer.

Our dependence at present for the safety of the city from the approach of a formidable expedition down the river, is upon the fleet of gunboats and floating batteries on the Mississippi delta. That in possession of the enemy, the floodgates of invasion will be opened. Our situation would not be hopeless, for the soul of Southern men, fighting a war of independence, must not be so easily despair; but we would be confronted with terrible dangers, and the whole country exposed to fearful evils. On one condition only we can realize a full assurance that such dangers will be averted, and that such evils will never impend. That condition is the impregnability of Gen. Polk's position at Columbus. But it may be asked, is not that position already strong? Strong it is undoubtedly by the nature of the river, and by the gunboats that encountered its batteries found out, and as his army at Belmont bitterly discovered. Strong it still is in point of its defensive works, in the resolution of the defenders, and in the energy of the general. But in war strength is relative. The force under Gen. Polk's command, it is to be feared, is not so large as it should be in view of the augmentation of the enemy's force threatening his position. His force has been stationary while the enemy's was increased. He is scarcely in a situation to extend his wings, or to guard his flanks, and prevent his position from being turned by a column of the enemy pushing past his right.

These reflections are not penned in the spirit of an alarmist, but they are called for by the occasion sufficiently evinced by the fact that General Polk has sent an officer to Louisiana and one to Mississippi to urge upon the executives of those States the importance of the speedy reinforcement of his command. Captain Bernard Avenue, of this city, entrusted with Gen. Polk's communication to Governor Moore, arrived yesterday, and has already had an interview with the Governor, who, we understand, will confer immediately with Gen. Lovell on the subject of the communication. Gen. Trudeau, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send five thousand men from this city to Gen. Polk's reinforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually everywhere, but above all to meet it effectually at Columbus. We have only to stand on ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But he will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.

THE SHIP UNION, which sailed from China August 7th, arrived at New York with a very large cargo of tea on Wednesday. By the date of her papers (previous to August 5th), the shippers save over \$200,000 in duties, which would otherwise have gone to the government. A single firm saves the sum of \$75,000 on its shipment by this vessel.

An exchange states that there is a farmer in Putnam county, N. Y., who has a mile of children. His name is Furlong, and he has eight boys and girls.

## Late Southern News.

THE LATE BATTLE.

(From the Nashville Union, Jan. 7, 29.)

On yesterday morning we published a statement, which was got from one of our exchanges, attributed to Capt. Shelby, a member of General Crittenden's staff, which he thought was accurate, and he has therefore furnished us the following circumstantial account of the operations of the army, on the approach to the field of battle at Fishing Creek, at the battle ground, and the retreat and the intrenchment.

Capt. S. states that Gen. Crittenden's forces left camp on Sunday morning, 12th inst., marching in the following order, viz: 1. Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer's brigade, composed of Blodgett's independent company, Capt. Statham's Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Walthall; Colonel Battle's Twentieth Tennessee Regiment; Col. Cummings' Tennessee Regiment; and Colonel Battle's Tennessee Regiment, and two sections of Capt. Rutledge's battery of artillery.

2. Gen. Wm. H. Carroll's Brigade, composed of Col. Murray's, Col. Newman's and Col. Powell's Tennessee regiments, and the Alabama regiment, one section of Capt. McClung's battery, Lieut. Colonel McClellan's cavalry battalion and Dranner's cavalry.

They marched about nine miles over a very heavy road, Blodgett's independent Cavalry, which was the advance of the army, was fired on at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock.

Zollicoffer's infantry deployed as skirmishers in the following order. The 15th Mississippi on the right, supported by Battle's; Cummings' regiment on the left, supported by Stanton's; Rutledge's artillery in the center. The formation of the ground was unfavorable for artillery maneuvers.

Gen. Zollicoffer fell about 9 o'clock, and soon afterward the regiments gave way to the superior numbers of the enemy. The 15th Mississippi was driven back, and the enemy pursued us without ceasing, and commenced a well-directed cannonade at 3:30 p. m., which was kept up until dark, when they ceased firing. Our breastworks were abandoned, and the night for want of supplies, there not being a single ration in camp, except those prepared by the men before marching. We lost one piece of artillery on the field, the horses of the other two were killed, and the rest of the night, for want of transportation over the river. Most of our ammunition was lost. Many wagons were left for the same reason. Perhaps eight hundred horses were lost or drowned, and left to rot. All the commissaries and quartermasters' stores were destroyed by burning. The steamboat Noble Ellis was burned and the fatboats sunk. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was probably greater than ours.

More promptness in the execution of field maneuvers, a higher degree of discipline, together with the proper means of distinguishing friend from foe during an action, are most sadly needed.

Col. White's regiment was ordered from the left bank to the right after the men reached their intrenchments on the battle field. Our force did not exceed 3,500. That of the enemy, judging from the report of the musketry, amounted, probably, to 8,000 men. Their artillery was well served, and its range was greater than ours. It is impossible to give a correct account of the fighting, as the fighting was so general, and wounded at present, in consequence of the enemy having possession of the battle field, and there being many stragglers absent, whom it is impossible to classify.

(From the N. O. Delta of the 30th.)

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

BRIGHT EXPELLED!

Foreign News!

LANE NOT TO TAKE COMMAND!

Important from Cairo—Grant's Force near Fort Henry—Rebel's Force—Attack Imminent!

From Burnside's Expedition!

SECRET MISSION FROM JEFF. DAVIS!

Important from the Sandwich Islands!

JESSE D. BRIGHT'S CONDITION!

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Senate.—The Senators who voted against Bright's expulsion were—Bayard, Cowan, Carlisle, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sanborn, Ten Eyck, Thompson and Wiley—14.

The Vice President said that as two-thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Herald's Correspondence.—The only event of importance was the assumption of his command by General T. F. Meagher, who, accompanied by General Shields, took command of the Irish brigade amidst great enthusiasm. General Shields addressed the troops in most effective terms.

Captain Griffin's battery did some more splendid shooting to-day at Miner's Hill. They fired a dozen rounds with shrapnel shell from two 12 pounder Parrott guns, at a tree 1,600 yards distant. All the shot but one exploded, and every shot struck within a few feet of the tree.

Tribune Correspondence.—The rumor grows in belief that Secretary Stanton will speedily take in fact, as he has in name, the conduct of the war, which usage and departmental law give him the right to do.

The scene at the close of the expulsion of Senator Bright was dramatic. "There was desperate dereliction in the 'no' with which Bayard answered to his name. When Carlisle, of Virginia, voted 'no,' the fluster was significant and loud. He had been counted only among the doubtfuls. The Californian McDougall, and Mr. Simms were at first absent, but not a moment to so soon came in and voted.

The vote decided the law that in the American Senate hereafter, no traitor shall have a seat.

When the result was announced, the gallery burst into applause, but it was instantly checked.

Mr. Bright then bundled up the portable property in his desk, turned his back up on the court which had tried him, went to Secretary Forney's room and drew up to the last, and, with a defiant stride, passed into the room of the Committee on Public Lands, where his wife was waiting. In her presence, the actor's costume fell. The ruined politician sat down, and haggard and crushed, contemplated the wreck he had made of his fortunes.

Mr. Arnold was authorized to-day to report fully the views of the Lake and River Defense Committee upon the fortifications of the frontier, and the arming and equipping of vessels for the service. Their recommendations will be thorough.

It is said that Governor Morgan's nomination as Major General will be rejected by the Senate. If it is confirmed, it is apprehended that the Governor of every free State will claim this rank and emblems.

The New York Times' Paris correspondent states that a secret document from Jeff. Davis has been furnished to the governments of France and England, which gives the full details of the military and commercial resources of the Confederacy, and which points out in detail the advantages which France would derive from the establishment of the new government. In its details of military resources and finances, France is expected to see that the Confederacy is able to resist the North forever, while entices them to a recognition, while in its commercial details are seen the enticing phantom of free trade and commercial riches.

The Times correspondent reports that Vandaligham, Pendleton and Corning, with Morrill, both Conkling, Houston and a few others, held a caucus this afternoon and agreed to comprise all their proposed amendments to the demand Treasury note scheme into one bill, with a view to manage a stronger combination against the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, which the administration has indorsed as indispensable to maintain the government in carrying on the war.

The chances are decidedly in favor of the legal tender clause.

John A. Parker, U. S. Consul at Honolulu, has arrived here, with important information for the government. He says that agents have been sent to England to hypothecate the entire group of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain.

New York, Feb. 6.—Specials state that the House is very closely divided on the legal tender clause of the Treasury note bill, and it is said that a majority of the Senate are adverse.

It is stated that the War Department has received official dispatches from Federal officers, that the gunboat expedition is moving up Tennessee river, flanked by infantry on shore, to attack the rebels, and great anxiety is felt to learn the result.

The Assistant Quartermaster of Burnside's expedition is here, chartering more steamers and sailing vessels in which to forward ordnance and commissary stores. He reports the health of the troops good, and when he left in the Eastern States, there were about 100 vessels of the expedition at Hatteras Inlet.

A Cumberland correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette states that General Lane is about to resign on account of General McClellan ordering him to retreat from Romney and reprimanding him. This is doubtful.

New York, Feb. 6.—Prior advices from Kansas state that Gen. Lane was there, and announced that he had (not?) accepted his commission as Brigadier General, and that he visited the State only as a member of the Senate Military Committee. He declined to assume any military character, but maintained the most friendly relations with Gen. Hunter, between whom and himself there is no practical difference of sentiment with regard to the relations of slavery and the war.

The report that General Scott



# Daily Democrat

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FRIDAY MORNING—FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

## Railroad Matters.

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will  
leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except  
Sundays) 8:40 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 10:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express 8:30 A. M.

Chicago and St. Louis Express 10:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville to Louisville.

Connection Train (at Jeffersonville with O. & N. R.)

At Jeffersonville 8:00 A. M.

At Louisville 10:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1

At Louisville 8:00 A. M.

At Lexington 10:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp

At Louisville 8:00 A. M.

At Elizabethtown 10:30 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at  
the Louisville Postoffice.

Western, Eastern, and Northern mails at 12:00 P. M.

At 1:00 P. M. the Louisville mail closes at 1:00 P. M.

At 2:00 P. M. the Louisville mail closes at 2:00 P. M.

At 3:00 P. M. the Louisville mail closes at 3:00 P. M.

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## Our Correspondence.

### Letter from Nelson County.

CAMP LITTLE, NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.,  
February 5, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Believing  
it not amiss to inform you and your nume-

rous readers of what is transpiring out here,  
and knowing no better way to pass my

leisure time, I drop you these few lines.  
Having some business out here, I arrived

at Bardstown Monday evening, after having  
my little "black carpet bag" thoroughly

overhauled and inspected at the depot in  
Louisville by a lynx-eyed detective, who

urged the necessity of an inspection, for the  
reason of my being a civilian. I, of

course, graciously permitted an examina-

tion of my "dunnage," and was passed,  
after having it chalk-marked on the bottom.

On attempting to enter the car, I was re-

spectfully solicited to exhibit my pass.

Being supplied with the "documents," I

was passed in the car. Our papers again

underwent inspection. This is all right

enough, and nobody should object to it; but

like the boy who was ordered to take a very

disagreeable medicine, being assured it was

the only thing that would cure him, an-

swered: "Darn it, Doctor, I know it; but

it's plaguy hard to take!" After passing

a very agreeable night in one of mine host

"Donahoe's luxurious" conveyances to the

land of dreams, I started next morning for

this camp, after inquiring the road, so as

to be sure I followed the right direction, as

I thought, and kept on the road, sinking at

every step up to my boot tops in a quiet ad-

hesive element, vulgarly denominated mud.

I was told the camp was about three miles

distant, and, believing exercise would be a

fine thing, I concluded to foot it. At any

rate, as I was now "in for it," I pushed on.

The further I went the more I was impressed

with the conviction that this would make a

splendid location for a "brick yard"—a

novelty in the brick line might be produced.

Keep on resolutely battling with the soil, up

steep hills, down hills, through creeks, and

all the time straining my eyes to catch a

glimpse of the white tents in the distance;

but "nary a glimpse." Kept on though;

looked away wach—ten o'clock. Kept on still

over hills, down hills; looked wach again—

eleven o'clock. Concluded something must

be wrong; began to look about for a source of

inquiry; spied a house in the distance,

pushed for it, reached it, time half past

seven. Inquired of intelligent looking young

men, who told me that the tents were not

yet, thought it best to go on. I was told,

however, I was on the wrong road. Inquired

of boy how far I was from Bardstown—

seven miles. Had to retrace my steps back

to town, where the correct road could be

ascertained. In another direction, followed it,

and at three o'clock spied the tents in the distance,

and shortly after wards ran against a bayonet

attached to a gun in the hands of a soldier

with a green topped cap, who inquired:

"Where ye be after going?" Explained my

business, was passed on—reached my

destination at last.

I had the pleasure to witness, yesterday,

brigade dress parade, and the drum major

First, Second and Twentieth Kentucky

Col. Bruce commanding. I never witnessed

a better managed and more satisfactory

thing in my life. The review passed off to

the satisfaction of the Colonel commanding

and elicited from him well merited

praise, for a better drilled, better

disciplined brigade exists nowhere, and

under the able command of "Bruce"

will distinguish itself. Bruce is much ad-

mired. His way of going on is very satis-

factory. The 1st and 2d said that all the

time they were under Gen. Cox, in Western

Virginia, such a thing as a review or an

inspection never occurred. Great satis-

faction is felt in Gen. Bruce. Before I quit

this subject, let me say something about the

brass band attached to the 2d Kentucky, to

whose masterly music much honor is due.

I say it without the fear of contradiction

that a better band exists not, to the truth

of which all must testify who have listened

with rapture, to the excellent music which

masters alone can produce. And now, a

word for George Thomas, the Drum Major.

The way he marches in front of the band,

in his gay uniform, with the mien of a true

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin—Benefit of Miss Julia Daly.

To-night Miss Julia Daly takes a benefit,  
and the announcement of the fact will be quite

sufficient to insure crowded houses, independent of

the attractions of the bill. No actress ever made her ap-

pearance in this city who struck so decidedly the popular

taste, or who became so great a favorite in so short a

space of time. From the first night of the American

Female Comedy, it was a settled conviction in the minds

of all who saw her, that she was the only finished and

correct delineator of the conventional Yankee woman

on the stage.

The Countess is announced again to-night, with the

additional attraction of a protean piece, in which Miss

Daly performs six different characters, among which

are a Yankee girl, a French countess, an Irishman, &c.

She will sing five songs and dance three dances. An

early application at the box office to-morrow will be

necessary to secure seats. We are pleased to learn that

the audience will be large, and that the evening will

be a successful one. We shall have the pleasure of hearing the gems of the

opera rendered in magnificent style.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THE SLAVES OF PARADOX.—Death Robbed of his Prey.

There are queer people in the world—people with the most absurd, un-

reasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For ex-

ample, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that

was extensively advertised, no matter what

might be its actual claims to the confidence

of the public. These eccentricities looked with

special disfavor on advertised medicines. They

could not see, for example, in Dr. Holloway's

magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of

publicity which the world affords, anything but a

gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they

could not gainsay the testimony pouring in

spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills.

Hence the proclamation made by Dr. H. Hol-

loway through the entire newspaper press of the

world, of the properties and operation of his

remedies, meets with the cordial approval of

thinking men. The value of the preparations as

specifics for the various diseases, both internal

and external, complaints peculiar to different

climates, or common to the world at large, is

conceded not only by the masses, but by govern-

ments, men of science, and even Quakers. But

such remedies are too widely known. Im-

possible!—Cin. Del. Columbian, 11th Nov.

## ESPECIAL NOTICE TO BUTLERS AND DRAG-

gers.—We have now in store, and will be

receiving daily, a superior article of Western

Reserve, Hamburg, and English dried

spiced beef, dried beef, tongue, hams, and

sausage, all of the best quality, and at

very low prices. Also, 100 boxes No. 1

herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked

herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked

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